

# LAKE CHAD BASIN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #13, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

APRIL 13, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**8.5  
million**

Population Requiring  
Humanitarian Assistance in  
Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno,  
and Yobe States  
UN – December 2016

**1.7  
million**

IDPs in Adamawa, Borno,  
and Yobe  
IOM – March 2017

**121,400**

IDPs in Niger  
Niger Authorities – December 2016

**223,600**

IDPs in Cameroon  
IOM – March 2017

**106,000**

IDPs in Chad  
IOM – January 2017

**200,900**

Nigerian Refugees in  
Cameroon, Chad, and  
Niger  
UNHCR – April 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- UNSC adopts resolution addressing security and humanitarian assistance in the Lake Chad Basin Region
- WFP reaches more than 1 million people for fourth consecutive month, but requires support to continue scale-up
- IOM identifies 1.7 million IDPs in Nigeria's northeastern states
- IDP population in Cameroon's Far North Region increases by 17 percent since January

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA <sup>1</sup>	\$118,454,316
USAID/FFP <sup>2</sup>	\$190,811,992
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$93,462,524
USAID/Nigeria	\$16,143,510
<b>\$418,872,342</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- In late March, the UN Security Council (UNSC) adopted a resolution addressing security, human rights, humanitarian assistance, and stabilization efforts in the Lake Chad Basin Region, comprising areas of Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria. The resolution calls on regional governments to facilitate safe, timely, and unhindered humanitarian access, as well as ensure voluntary returns of internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- For food-insecure populations in northeastern Nigeria, the lean season, which typically occurs from June–September, is likely to begin in April or May due to the early depletion of household food stocks, which may exacerbate food insecurity in the worst-affected areas of Borno and Yobe states, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).
- Relief agencies, including USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP), are providing emergency food assistance to vulnerable populations. In March, the UN agency provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to more than 1 million people in northeastern Nigeria for the fourth consecutive month. However, WFP reports that financial support is needed to continue reaching vulnerable populations with food assistance and to increase activities in the coming months.
- Insecurity continues to prompt population displacement in the Lake Chad Basin Region. While the overall population of IDPs in Nigeria's Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe states decreased by approximately 4 percent between January and March, clashes continue to displace individuals within northeastern Nigeria, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Meanwhile, IOM recorded more than 223,600 IDPs in Cameroon's Far North Region in March—a nearly 17 percent increase compared to the 191,900 people identified in January.

<sup>1</sup> USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## REGIONAL

- On March 31, the UNSC adopted Resolution 2349, which highlights challenges to security, human rights, humanitarian access, and regional demobilization and reintegration strategies in the Lake Chad Basin Region. The resolution condemns attacks and abuse against civilians, such as incidents of sexual exploitation and other protection violations committed by armed actors in the region. The resolution also encourages regional governments to enhance military cooperation and bring to justice those responsible for these violations, including members of Boko Haram and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria–West Africa.
  - Additionally, the resolution calls on regional governments to facilitate safe, timely, and unhindered humanitarian access; provide rapid access to services for survivors of abduction and gender-based violence; create a timeline for transferring IDP site management to civilian authorities; improve civil-military coordination; and ensure that IDP returns are voluntary. The resolution also urges the international community to increase support for emergency operations, enhance coordination among humanitarian and development actors, and swiftly disburse funds committed at the February 24 donor conference in Oslo, Norway.
  - From January to March, USAID partner the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) recorded 27 instances of armed groups using children to detonate improvised explosive devices in the Lake Chad Basin Region—an increase compared to the nine instances recorded during the same period in 2016. Since 2014, armed groups have used children at least 117 times to detonate explosives in public areas across the region, according to UNICEF. The UN agency recently called on regional authorities to prevent the forced recruitment of children by armed groups and to facilitate the reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups into local communities.
  - To date in FY 2017, USAID/OFDA has provided nearly \$3.4 million to UNICEF in Nigeria to support life-saving interventions, including child protection services. USAID/OFDA also supports non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger to provide emergency protection services for conflict-affected children and communities.
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## NIGERIA

- Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe host approximately 1.7 million IDPs, according to IOM’s April Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM). The number of IDPs in the three states declined by approximately 74,500 people—a 4 percent reduction since January. IDP returns to areas of origin are the primary reason for the reduction, according to IOM.
- As of early March, Nigeria’s National Emergency Management Agency and the Nigerian Immigration Service had registered more than 22,400 Nigerian refugees returning from neighboring Niger. While authorities have not fully reopened the border between Nigeria and Niger, cross-border movements between the two countries resumed in late December 2016, with approximately 100 returnees arriving to Borno’s Damasak town from Niger daily.
- Nigeria’s lean season, which typically lasts from June–September, will likely commence in April/May due to the early depletion of household food stocks, according to FEWS NET. Meanwhile, persistently elevated food prices that remain above two- and five-year averages have eroded purchasing power, constraining market access for vulnerable households. Although humanitarian assistance continues to scale up and reach additional populations in need, recent analysis projects that the longer-than-average lean season will exacerbate food insecurity in the worst-affected local government areas (LGAs) of Yobe and Borno states.
- Insecurity in northeastern Nigeria continues to negatively impact access to markets, trade routes, and prices of staple food commodities. Markets in affected areas, including Borno’s Gubio, Magumeri, and Monguno LGAs, remain unstable, contributing to the irregular availability of food commodities. Additionally, USAID/FFP partners observed increasing food prices in Borno during March, including up to an 8 percent increase in the prices of staple foods—including beans, maize, rice, and sorghum—in Borno’s Jere and Maiduguri LGAs. The cost of staple foods, such as cowpea, ground nut, millet, and sorghum, also increased in Yobe in March.
- USAID/FFP recently provided approximately \$7.5 million to an NGO partner to scale up emergency operations in Borno. The NGO aims to provide emergency food assistance to more than 100,000 people, a 43 percent increase compared to the current number of beneficiaries. In addition to expanding food distributions, the USAID/FFP partner is providing food vouchers to increase access to food and mitigate negative coping strategies; treating children experiencing severe acute malnutrition; and delivering nutrition supplements to vulnerable populations.

- In March, WFP provided emergency food and nutrition assistance to approximately 1.2 million people in northeastern Nigeria—the fourth consecutive month that WFP supported more than 1 million people in the region. WFP also established a regional storage hub in northern Nigeria’s Kano State in March to facilitate the pre-positioning of emergency food assistance for food-insecure populations in Nigeria and neighboring countries. WFP notes that lack of access to many affected populations and limited financial resources are critical challenges to emergency operations.
- Between late February and mid-March, a USAID partner distributed food vouchers to more than 4,500 vulnerable households in Borno. The NGO is also supporting cash-for-work and livelihoods interventions in the LGA to bolster local water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. In addition, the USAID partner is assisting mother-to-mother nutrition support groups, which assist pregnant and lactating women to improve nutrition conditions by providing information on dietary diversity, infant and young child feeding practices, and WASH practices.
- On April 5, the Government of Japan (GoJ) provided \$3.5 million to support WFP emergency operations in northeastern Nigeria. The funding, which is part of the GoJ funding pledge at the late February donor conference in Oslo, will support deliveries of food assistance for more than 160,000 food-insecure and vulnerable people in Borno and Yobe.
- Since the start of 2017, the Government of Nigeria (GoN) Center for Disease Control has recorded more than 4,600 suspected cases of meningitis, including 489 related deaths, across five states in northwest Nigeria. Health actors have reported more than half of the cases since mid-March, likely due to expanded response and case-finding activities in affected areas, according to GoN officials coordinating the response. The UN World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Coordinating Group on Vaccine Provision have provided vaccine doses to administer in affected areas.

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## CAMEROON

- In March, the IOM DTM reported that more than 223,600 IDPs were sheltering in Far North Region, a nearly 17 percent increase compared to the 191,900 people identified in January. The region’s Mayo-Sava Department recorded the largest increase, with more than 18,400 new IDPs—a nearly 50 percent increase compared to January. IOM noted that an increase in DTM geographic coverage, as well as more regular monitoring of displacement trends, likely contributed to the increase of IDPs in the region. Insecurity-related access restrictions in areas of Mayo-Sava and Logone-et-Chari departments, however, continue to impede IOM operations and hamper DTM data collection.

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## CHAD

- On April 10, the European Commission announced more than \$106 million in additional funding for relief operations in Chad. The assistance will support basic services, including food and nutrition support, for conflict-affected communities.

## CONTEXT

- Following escalated violence in northeastern Nigeria, the GoN declared a state of emergency in Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe in May 2013. Between 2013 and 2015, Boko Haram attacks generated significant displacement within Nigeria and eventually to the surrounding countries of Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. As Boko Haram expanded its reach in Nigeria, controlling territory and launching attacks in neighboring countries, the scale of displacement continued to increase, and deteriorations in markets, production, and loss of livelihoods exacerbated conflict-related food insecurity.
- By early 2016, advances by the Multi-National Joint Task Force—comprising forces from Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria—had recovered large swathes of territory from Boko Haram in Nigeria, revealing acute food insecurity and malnutrition in newly accessible areas. Both displaced people and vulnerable host communities continue to experience lack of access to basic services, and are in need of emergency food assistance, safe drinking water, and relief commodities, as well as health, nutrition, protection, shelter, and WASH interventions.
- In October and November 2016, U.S. Ambassador Michael S. Hoza, U.S. Ambassador Geeta Pasi, U.S. Ambassador Eunice S. Reddick, and U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., David J. Young, re-declared disasters for the complex emergencies in Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria, respectively.
- On November 10, 2016, USAID activated a DART to lead the USG response to the humanitarian crisis in northeastern Nigeria.

### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
Implementing Partners (IPs)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Abuja, Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe	\$51,852,993
IOM	Health, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Northeastern Nigeria	\$7,900,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,350,009
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Northeastern Nigeria	\$2,605,606
WHO	Health	Northeastern Nigeria	\$3,000,000
	Program Support Costs		\$1,149,111
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$71,857,719</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$500,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$72,357,719</b>

USAID/FFP <sup>3</sup>			
NIGERIA			
IPs	Cash-for-Work, Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local Procurement, Nutrition	Northeastern Nigeria	\$23,261,105
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Northeastern Nigeria	\$4,989,863
	Local and Regional Procurement	Northeastern Nigeria	\$25,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$53,250,968
CAMEROON			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Far North	\$11,994,246
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$11,994,246
CHAD			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Lac	\$7,997,771
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$7,997,771
NIGER			
WFP	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Diffa	\$14,991,085
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$14,991,085
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$88,234,070
STATE/PRM			
NIGERIA			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Northeastern Nigeria	\$9,300,000
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs	Countrywide	\$10,500,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$19,800,000
CAMEROON			
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$665,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Far North	\$430,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$1,095,000
CHAD			
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Lac	\$585,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$585,000
NIGER			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance to Victims of Conflict	Diffa	\$3,600,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$700,000
UNHCR	Protection and Multi-Sector Assistance to IDPs and Refugees	Countrywide	\$10,400,000
UNICEF	Education, Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH	Diffa	\$1,710,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$16,410,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$37,890,000

USAID/NIGERIA			
IPs	Education, Health, Nutrition, and ERMS Assistance for IDPs and Host Communities	Adamawa, Borno, Yobe	\$5,289,801
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$5,289,801
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2017			\$203,771,590

#### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016

TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$29,478,926
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$4,018,010
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$3,720,459
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$8,879,202
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$46,096,597
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$50,782,519
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$12,042,818
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$13,405,931
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$26,346,654
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$102,577,922
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$26,900,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$5,947,550
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$1,400,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$21,324,974
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$55,572,524
TOTAL USAID/NIGERIA FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$10,853,709
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$215,100,752

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGERIA RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$268,213,642
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CAMEROON RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$35,597,624
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE CHAD RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$27,109,161
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE NIGER RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$87,951,915
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE LAKE CHAD BASIN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017			\$418,872,342

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 13, 2017.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

## PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of NGO humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at [www.interaction.org](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int).